

DISCUSSION OF THE AMENDMENT

The specification has been amended to correct clerical errors.

Claim 12 has been amended by incorporating the subject matter of Claim 13 therein;

Claim 13 has been canceled.

No new matter is believed to have been added by the above amendment. With entry thereof, Claims 12 and 14-24 will be pending in the application.

REMARKS

The rejection of Claims 12, 13, 15-17 and 20 under 35 USC 102(b) as anticipated by GB 1,276,381 (Hughes et al), is respectfully traversed.

Claim 12 now contains the limitations of Claim 13, which requires that at least one of the flowable media function as an adhesive. The Examiner relies on the disclosure in Hughes et al of polyvinyl alcohol (page 7, line 130 to page 8, line 1), which the Examiner finds has inherent adhesive properties and therefore the composition functions as an adhesive material.

In reply, "polyvinyl alcohol" is quite broad and does not represent one specific material. Applicants do not acknowledge that the generic polyvinyl alcohol has adhesive properties. At any rate, the polyvinyl alcohol in Hughes et al is disclosed as part of a photographic layer (paragraph bridging pages 7 and 8). There is no indication that this photographic layer functions as an adhesive, even if a polyvinyl alcohol having adhesive properties is contained therein.

For all the above reasons, it is respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

The rejections under 35 USC 103(a) as unpatentable of:

Claim 14 over Hughes et al in view of US 2003/0134093 (Kitamura et al),

Claims 18-19 and 21-23 over Hughes et al in view of US 6,485,898 (Yoshioka et al),

and

Claim 24 over Hughes et al in view of Yoshioka et al, and further in view of US 5,254,661 (Wilson),

are respectfully traversed.

The deficiencies of Hughes et al have been discussed above. None of Kitamura et al, Yoshioka et al, and/or Wilson remedy these deficiencies. Indeed, without the present disclosure as a guide, one of ordinary skill in the art would not have combined any of these

references with Hughes et al, but if combined, would not have resulted in the present invention.

Kitamura et al discloses an inkjet recording material. This material comprises a support material and at least one ink-receiving layer formed on at least one surface of the support material and comprises a light fastness-enhancing agent for ink images received on the ink-receiving layer. Further, an inorganic pigment and a cationic polymeric material are disclosed. The light fastness-enhancing agent comprises at least one member selected from the group consisting of hydroquinone- β -D-glucoside, salts of pyrocatechol-3,5-disulfonic acid and/or salts p-hydroxybenzenesulfonic acid. Still further, the inorganic pigment and the cationic polymeric material are in the form of a plurality of composite particles prepared for mixing an aqueous dispersion of inorganic pigment particles with a cationic polymeric material having a molecular weight of 100,000 or more to cause the aqueous dispersion of the inorganic pigment particles to be coagulated with the cationic polymeric material and subjecting the resultant coagulate of the inorganic pigment with the cationic polymeric material to pulverization to form inorganic pigment-cationic polymeric material composite particles having an average composite particle size of 10 to 1,000 nm.

Kitamura et al is, in effect, irrelevant, since its object is clearly to provide for a coagulate of inorganic pigments with a cationic polymeric material by means of pulverization to form inorganic pigment cationic polymeric materials (composite particles). Kitamura et al discloses and suggests nothing concerning a free falling curtain coating of one or more layers within one operation, i.e. simultaneously.

Yoshioka et al relates to a photothermographic material that is comprised of a non-photosensitive silver salt of an organic acid, a photosensitive silver halide, a reducing agent for silver ions and a binder. As previously noted, there is no disclosure or suggestion therein that would motivate one of skill in the art to practice an embodiment of depositing plural

numbers of layers onto a substrate from a multi-film forming applicator device where two material layers are such that, when normally placed into contact with each other, tend to gel or coagulate, as in Claim 18. While Yoshioka et al may broadly list anionic, nonionic and cationic polymers as a dispersing aid does not suggest separate layers of anionic and cationic polymers, respectively, as in Claims 18 and 19. Nor does Yoshioka et al disclose or suggest two flowable media for the materials recited in Claims 21-23.

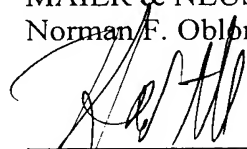
Nor does Wilson remedy the deficiencies of Hughes et al combined with Yoshioka et al.

For all the above reasons, it is respectfully requested that the rejections be withdrawn.

Applicants respectfully submit that all of the presently-pending claims in this application are now in immediate condition for allowance. Accordingly, the Examiner is respectfully requested to pass this application to issue.

Respectfully submitted,

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